To the Editors of the Richmond Enquirer. The very brief letter under my signature, which was evoked by a paragraph in the National Intelligencer, and kindly given a place in the columns of your paper, some two months given a place in the columns of your paper, some two mounts ago, has, to my no little astonishment, called forth a public letter from the pen of Senator Houston, of Texas, on matters not put in issue by the article which, because of the great respectability of the paper in which it appeared, I deemed it proper to notice. Nothing certainly was further from my intention than to have involved the Ex-President, now the Senator from Texas, in the necessity of any exposition upon the subject. Whatever doubt existed as to his real desire for the annexation of Texas to the United States had, by a previous publication, either in the form of a speech or letter which, nor is it material to remember—been sufficiently clear-ed up by the declaration that he had only coquetted with England in all that he had done, with a view, as we are now told to produce an impression with the over-credulous people of the United States, as well as those entrusted with the administration of their affairs, that the "golden moment" for annexation had arrived, and, if permitted to pass, could never be

recalled.

Aided by the silence of the Texas press, and, for aught 1 Aided by the silence of the Texas press, and, for aught I know, by other and still more imposing means, Mr. Houston certainly succeeded in impressing Gen. Jackson—to whom, in the exuberance of his devotion, he ascribes the whole honor of the measure—with the belief that the coquette would, unless prevented by prompt action, very soon fall into the arms of another, and thus be forever lost to the United States. That time-honored patriot has descended to the grave, under the full conviction that what he avouched to the American people was true in every word and in every letter. people was true in every word and in every letter. He was incapable of giving utterance to what he felt to be untrue; and I may safely add, that he looked too deeply into the deeds of men, and understood too thoroughly their motives, to be easily deceived. He saw as readily as others the great stake at issue in the question of annexation—a stake which the leadat issue in the question of annexation—a stake which the leading States of Europe would be quite as eager to gain as the United States—and he possessed as full a knowledge of the necessity which would compel Texas to resort to expedients—to rescue herself from the unhappy condition in which Mr. Houston describes her to have been in 1841, as the President

of Texas himself.

These expedients are now for the first time promulged to the world by Mr. Houston, as having been deliberately weighed, considered, and adopted by himself. The first was to obtain annexation with the United States: that failing, the second was to obtain from Mexico the recognition of the inde-pendence of Texas; and, failing in both these, the third was to form a defensive alliance with some foreign Power against Mexico. In order to accomplish the last two of these objects, the President of Texas had spread out before him as broad a field for diplomacy as could well have been desired. His first annexation to the United States—was very soon expedient—annexation to the United States—was very soon exhausted, since Mr. Reilly, who had been instructed to propose annexation at an early day of my administration, so ut-terly failed as not only to withdraw the proposition, but to acterly failed as not only to withdraw the proposition, but to accompany the withdrawal with the declaration that Texas would never renew it. After Mr. Reilly's failure, the question naturally arises, what course did the President of Texas then pursue? Did he fold his arms in apathy, or did he press on to the accomplishment of his second and third expedients? Did he seek to interest other Governments in the affairs of Texas, so far as to induce their interposition with Mexico, in order to obtain an acknowledgment of independence? And was it, or not, through their interposition that a quasi armistice was at length obtained?—an armistice which, however, opened the door to an acknowledgment of Texan independence by Mexico no wider than it had before stood. After the failure of his first expedient, did Mr. Houston stand with his arms folded, no wider than it had before stood. After the failure of his first expedient, did Mr. Houston stand with his arms folded, and fall into an apoplectic slumber? It was not until his Presidential term had run the greater part of its course, that the United States Executive, startled by intelligence received from London, and confirmed by the Representative of Texas at that Court, deemed it necessary to institute inquiries, through its accredited organs, for the purpose of ascertaining the true condition of things. These inquiries developed the active efforts made by associated individuals to ensure the fulfilment of their intrigues and the extent of the countenance which had been bestowed upon them by the Ministry of Great Britain, which was more publicly and openly avowed on the floor of the British Parliament, in a debate in which Lord Brougham, whose seatiments were fully re-echoed by the British Minister, bore a conspicuous part. In that debate the Texan was declared to be the all-important question: and this, not so much on its own account in the abstract, as in its bearing and effect on the condition of the United States.

There was no-longer any room to doubt but that the eyes of foreign Powers, as well as of associated companies, were

of foreign Powers, as well as of associated companies, were strained in that direction; and I repeat in this place, what I said in my former letter, that I resolved upon the proposition for annexation as the readiest, if not the only mode "to scatter the web of their intrigues," either actual or contemplated. Notwithstanding, however, the authentic information received by the United States Executive, all of which has been heretofore in official documents communicated to the public, and notwithstanding the great interest with which Texas was regarded by the distinguished statesmen of England, Mr. Hous-ton, who is not content to speak for himself alone, but alse for the whole world, would fain induce the country to believe that the British Ministry folded their arms in inaction, and that the Abolition Society of Great Britain reposed in undisturbed slumber. He seems also most strangely to lorget that the city of Mexico was as important a place for the concecting and carrying on intrigues as the city of Austin itself.

In taking the initiative I was not in the least controlled by

had proceeded from it stimulate me to action. Texas was surrounded by well-known embarrassments, exhausted by a fong war, her industry paralyzed, and her resources almost annihilated; and, as she had been repeatedly repelled in her advances to the Government of the United States, it was naturally concluded that she would look elsewhere for succor The Executive of Texas had tried annexation and failed: it had not obtained a recognition of independence by Mexico. What other expedient remained but to make the best terms it could with either France or England, or both, which, giving it breathing time, would enable it to re-pair the energies of the country, and recover it from the state of deep depression in which it was placed? The American Minister (Mr. Murphy) was therefore directed to urge annexation on the Executive of Texas. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Houston, in his letter, sets forth the terms which, as a condition precedent, he thought it proper to exact from an over-zealous but devoted friend to the measure. must be permitted to say that it would have better concluded ton's account of the matter if he had seen cause to have informed the public that the terms thus exacted were promptly disavowed by the Executive, it being firmly fixed in its devotion to the Constitution of the United States, and that constitution nowhere conferring the power on the President to transfer his authority over the army or navy, or any portion of either, to a foreign potentate, or to enter into any alliance, defensive or otherwise, without the previous sanction of the Senate. This was as well known to Mr. Houston as to my-self. He had filled important stations in the United States prior to his emigration to Texas, and was believed to be well acquainted with the limitations and restrictions imposed by the constitution on all its functionaries. Mr. Houston will pardon me for frankly saying that this arrangement, thus made with Mr. Murphy, did at the time excite a suspicion on my part that he wanted but a plausible pretext to defeat annexation altogether. He will find in that fact, independently of their own personal merits, the secret motive for the ap-pointment of Gen. Howard, who had belonged to Mr. Hous-ton's military family when Governor of Tennessee, in place of Mr. Murphy; and, after the death of Gen. Howard, of son, from the household of Gen. Jackson, who was regarded as the idol of Mr. Houston's political worship.

Both these gentlemen were well worthy of their appointments,
and acquitted themselves of their high duties with ability and

zeal; but yet could I have been satisfied at the time that the sident of Texas was playing the coquette, and merely in-ging in a course of innocent flirtation, in order to awaken jealousy of the people of the United States, it is quite bable I should have selected for the mission others who probable I should have selected for the mission outers who stood more closely allied to my administration. The flirtation with Mr. Murphy was very soon quieted by a disavowal of what he had inconsiderately but from the best of motives been led to do; but when the coquetry with England was afterwards actually carried, through the active agency of the British Minister, into an acknowledgment by Mexico of the independence of Texas, upon the sole compition that she would renounce annexation to the United States, it was as near becoming serious as any love affair in the calendar. What if the United States had presented at the time no defiwhat it the United States had presented at the time ho den-nite proposition for annexation, is any one prepared to say that the Mexican proposition would not have been accepted? Will any one venture to say that Gen. Jackson was so far de-ceived, or the American people so far misled by their jealousy as to have been mistaken in supposing that "the golden moment" had in fact arrived? Or can it be said that I was very far mistaken in the declaration that the proposition for an-nexation scattered to the winds all the webs of intrigue Alas for annexation if the American Executive had been driven to the alternative of presenting a new

cutive had been driven to the alternative of presenting a new basis of negotiation in place of definitive terms.

In declaring the opinion that the death of Mr. Upshur, and the appointment of an adjunct commissioner to Mr. Van Zandt, alone prevented the completion of a treaty at an earlier day, I neither designed to utter complaint against an all-wise Providence for removing from my side my friend and able counsellor, nor against the Executive of Texas for appointing an adjunct commissioner. It was a solemn occasion, that of merging the absolute sovereignty of one State into that of others, and Texas could not well have used too much caution in its performance. Certain it is that no adjunct count have in its performance. Certain it is that no adjunct could have been more acceptable to the United States than Governor Henbut urge that view to show that so secret had been, and so expeditious would have been, the course of the United States Executive on the subject, that the treaty, but for the two circumstances alluded to, would have been con-

ANOTHER LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT TYLER | summated before the speculators in Texas stocks or holders of Texas lands would ever have heard of it. I think the remark

admits in fairness no other construction.

As to the ascription made by Mr. Houston to General Jackson of the success of the measure, I have nothing more than this to say, that I took the initiative without any previous consultation with that distinguished man. He gave to the action of the Executive his zealous and cordial support, and I would be the last to deny him the full measure of honor which his patriotic advocacy implied. His name was undoubtedly a tower of strength to any cause which he espoused; but there were other auxiliaries who deserve to be noticed in connexion with the matter. I omit the names of Mr. Upshur, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Calhoun, who successively filled the chair of the State Department, and after them of my entire Cabinet. They were a part of my own identity, and that each was worthy of my confidence and that of the country is suffi-ciently demonstrated by the fruits of their labors. I choose to mention others, not members of my political family, among the most preminent of whom was Mr. Walker, the present Secretary of the Treasury, whose writings unveiled the true merits of the question, and, aided by the expositions of many editors of the newspaper press, brought the public mind to

st and sound decision.

I was myself sustained and encouraged by the opinions other distinguished citizens, among whom I take pleasure other distinguished cutzens, among whom I take pleasure in mentioning the name of one who once would have command-ed the respect, if not the confidence, of thousands, but who at the time rested under a cloud, and spoke to me from the shades of Andalusia—I mean the late Nicholas Biddle, with whom I differed so widely on the subject of the Bank of the United States. His bright and accomplished mind did not fail to embrace in its full extent the value of the virtual monopoly of the cotton plant secured to the United States by the acquisition of Texas—a monopoly more potential in the affairs of the world than millions of armed men.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I shall content myself,

in all else that relates to the annexation of Texas, by referring in an energy of the american of the public and official documents already spread before the NEW YORK, SEPT. 1, 1847.

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES.

The first leisure of the young farmer-especially when he has erected a new residence—should be employed in laying out a neat garden, and in planting his fruit and shade trees with appropriate care and taste. That being done, the trees and shrubs will be coming on with annual increase of beauty, shade, and produce, to enhance the comforts of his rural home, and solace the languid hours of age and infirmity. This is a duty which has been sadly neglected hitherto in Pennsylvania. It is really distressing to the eye of taste to witness the number of farm-houses in our ancient common wealth, which stand exposed, as it were, in the open field, without a shrub or a grass-plot to cheer the inmates, or ever so much as a friendly tree to protect them from the glare of the summer's sun. No resident of our naked villages, who has enjoyed a promenade beneath the arching elms which adorn the avenues of New Haven and other Eastern towns. can fail to be humbled by the contrast, and to lament the tasteless, cruel negligence, the melancholy want of forecast which has prevailed among our own people. This repulsive feature of barbarism should be no longer tolerated. Every farm should be made a beautiful country seat. Such orna mental seats, instead of interfering with the essential duties of agriculture, tend rather to animate and cheer the labors of every farmer who has a soul susceptible of true enjoyment. The beautiful shade trees which surround the dwelling, as they grow old, become associated with pleasant reminiscences in the family, and exert a delightful moral influence. The children who have grown up and disported beneath their ly disposed to guard and preserve them. The touching song of our countryman, Morris, owes its popularity no less to a deep-seated principle in our nature, than to the engaging simplicity and pathos of its numbers. Every one who has spent the summer days of youth under the lovely shade around the paternal domicil, will be as ready as the poet to exclaim-

"Woodman! spare that tree!"

Every descendant of the patriarch who planted it, will it terpose to save the venerable tree which sheltered the home of his childhood; and will remonstrate with the Vandal who may threaten it, in the earnest moving accents of the bard :

"'Twas my forefather's hand

That placed it near his cot;

There, woodman! let it stand-Thy are shall harm it not When but an idle boy, I sought its grateful shade In all their gushing joy,
Here, too, my sisters play'd.
My mother kiss'd me here;
My father press'd my hand.
Forgive this foolish tear—
But let that old tree stand!"

Such reminiscences of our purer days deserve to be fondly cherished; and should never be obliterated by the sterner pursuits of after-life. The tasteful arrangement of trees and 31st the subjoined items : ore on a farm not only conduces to real comfor the surest indication of a gentle, cultivated, and truly civiliz- nan arrived yesterday from Brasos Santiago, having sailed on has returned to France. It is stated that he has ed people. It demonstrates that boorish rudeness has been the 24th instant. By her we have a copy of the Matamoros tor! The shade tree, thus planted, becomes, as it were, a renders it an abiding friend of succeeding generations—a silent but most interesting witness of the advent and departure of children, and of children's children-while its aged trunk remains an emblem and a precious memorial of a long line of venerable ancestry .- Dr. William Darlington.

A PRISON : CENE.

The following striking incident in prison life occurred upon a late visit by the editor of the Boston Times to the penitentiary at Philadelphia

As we entered the reception room a bulky despatch was handed to the Warden by one of his deputies, and, upon opening it, he informed us it was a pardon for one of the convicts. We inquired if it would encroach upon the prison rules, under such circumstances, to accompany the Warden to the cell while he should read it to the prisoner, and were kindly informed that we could join him. We soon reached the cell, where we found a fresh faced young man, of perhaps twenty-four, who was busily engaged at a little loom weaving. "Good morrow, John," said the Warden blandly, as we

"Good morning, sir."

"Thee keeps busy, John "
"O, yes, sir; but it's very dull."
"Does thee tire of work, John?"

"No, sir; but I think of home."

"And thee would like to visit home once more " "Oh, sir-if I could but do so"-

And thee would not return again >" "I would try to deserve better, sir. Well, John, what would thee say if I should tell thee I

Oh, sir, such news would be too good.'

But thee would like to hear it? "I care not for myself so much, (said the poor prisoner, and tears filled his eyes,) but for my wife and child, I would

happy"——
"And thee would shun wicked company, John?" "And thee would shun wicked company, John!"

"Oh, yes; and I would labor for my wife and little one"—

"Well, John, here is thy pardon," continued the good old
man; and he read the document, which freed this unfortunate being, who had been the dupe of other knaves. We
had the pleasure of seeing him released after a three years'
confinement, and of learning that he joined his young family,
to whom he has since been a faithful guardian.

You call this a carryvan, don't you " said our Mrs. Partngton at the menagerie. "May-be it is : but I should like to know where the silks and other costive things are that we

read of which the carryvans carry over the deserts of Sarah "The elephant has them in his trunk, marm," replied the

keeper.
"Then that's the reason, I s'pose, why he always carries it before him, so he can have an eye on it. But what is this animal with the large wart on his nose?"

"That is the gnu, marm."
"Mercy on me!" exclaimed Mrs. P.; "this must be the foreign news that the steamer brings over; they feed em, I dare say, on potatoes and vegetables, and that is why breadstuffs and flour are so orful dear most always after they arrive!" and the old lady left soon after, full of new light and admiration of the monkeys.

The powder mill of Messrs. Austin, near Xenia, Ohio, was blown up on Monday morning, the 30th ultimo, causing perfect destruction of the building and a greater part of the machinery. James Kirkpatrick, a young man employed in the establishment, was instantly killed. He was the only per-son in the building at the time. LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

ROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICATUNE, EXTRA, OF AUGUST 30 The schooner Mississippi arrived from Vera Cruz on Sun-

ay, having sailed thence on the evening of the 21st instant. The most important news by this arrival concerns the ovements of Gen. Scott. There had been various rumors on the subject in Vera Cruz, many of which our correspondent knew to be unfounded, but he writes us on the afternoon of Saturday, the 21st instant, on what he considers "the best authority," that the vanguard of Gen. Scott's army was at Ayotla on Friday, the 13th instant, and up to that date had not fired a gun. This news reached Vera Cruz by a gentleman who left Ayotla on the 13th, coming down by way f Orizaba. Ayotla is but twenty-one miles from the city of Mexico, being twenty miles beyond the pass of Rio Frio.

The expedition which left Vera Cruz about the 13th inst. to reinforce Major Lally's command was composed of Cap'. Wells's company of the 12th infantry, Capt. Haile's company of the 14th infantry, and Capt. Fairchilds's company of ouisiana Rangers, all under command of Capt. Wells. They returned to Vera Cruz on the 17th, after having proeeded as far as the National Bridge, where they expected to vertake Major Lally's command. Major Lally, however, had gone on, and, by subsequent advices at Vera Cruz, it is known that he had carried up his train in safety beyond

The command of Capt. Wells were compelled to fight their way to the Bridge; and they made the attempt to pass it, but found all the heights occupied by the guerrillas, who opened a heavy fire upon them, killing nearly all the mules and forcing the whole party to retire. They left the whole of their wagons, save only one, in the possession of the enemy. All the baggage of the officers and knapsacks of the men, which were in the wagons, fell into the hands of the Mexicans, and little else besides the mail was saved. The loss of men in this affair has been five or six killed and two or three wounded, and several men have subsequently died from fatigue and exposure on the march.

About eight miles this side of the Bridge, Capt. Wells, on ais advance, detached tivelve dragoons, accompanied by Dr. Cooper, with directions to go forward cautiously, and, if they found it prudent, to report to Major Lally; but, if they encountered any obstacle, to return and report the fact at once. Nothing has since been heard of this party, and it is supposed the whole have fallen into the hands of the Mexicans. These twelve dragoons we suppose to be a portion of Fairchilds's company. Dr. Cooper was the surgeon who went up with

Capt. Wells had five successive engagements with the enemy before the final affair at the Bridge. In this the Mexicans had one piece of artillery engaged, from which they fired grape, and were thus able to make good their stand against ne command of Capt. Wells.

Major Lally, on going up with the train, is said to have and a sharp skirmish with the guerrillas at Cerro Gordo, and to have expected another brush with them at La Hoya. No accounts of these affairs have been received, but our latest letters say that there is no doubt of the safety of the train. No news had been heard at Vera Cruz of Capt. Besancon's company for a fortnight. It was out on a scout when news reached there that Major Lally required reinforcements, and it is by many supposed that the company fell in with the train, and, crossing the National Bridge, continued up with it. Others again think differently, and suppose the whole compaspreading boughs become fondly attached to them, and strong- ny has been cut off by the Mexicans. Such is the tenor of

In regard to Gen. Scott's march, there were rumors at Vera | gust 18, writes as follows : Cruz that he had met the enemy and repulsed them after a "The merchants of Boston and New York will read pri-

We have no letter direct from the army. The Boletin de las Noticias, of Jalapa, says that more correspondence from the army has been intercepted by the guerrillas. This paper appears to have advices from Puebla to the 10th instant, but only states that the last division of the American army left on that day, 4,000 strong.

We extract from the New Orleans papers of the

superseded by refined feelings, and a just appreciation of the Flag of the 21st instant. It contains no news whatever of beauties of Nature. How delightful to the toil-worn farmer, the army above. There seems to be some question of jurisin the evening of life, to repose in the shade of the trees diction between Col. Davenport and the Texans concerning which he has planted with his own hands! How grateful to the transportation of goods from the mouth of the Rio Grande the heir of the paternal mansion to enjoy the umbrageous to points above Matamoros, on the Texas side of the river, shelter provided by the care and taste of his revered progeni- which has caused the Colonel to assume the responsibility of determining the boundary between Mexico and Texas to be cherished member of an affectionate family. Its longevity the left bank of the river, and that all goods brought into the river are in Mexico, and liable to pay duty under our Mexican tariff. This decision Col. Davenport deems to be neces sary in order to prevent smuggling, as there are but few Texas

consumers above Matamoros.

We notice an advertisement of a sale, on the 7th proximo, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, of from 4,000 to 5,000 barrels damaged provisions, consisting mostly of bacon, flour, bread, and beans, with limited quantities of the other articles composing the army ration. When Uncle Sam goes to the expense purchasing provisions, he ought to see they do not get

The officers of the depot at the Brasos are daily expecting the arrival of a large portion of the forces of Gen. Taylor at that place, from which they are to be furnished with transportation to Vera Cruz.

We learn that the route between Matamoros and Monte s infested with banditti. The loss of most of Capt. Baylor company is in a manner confirmed by the letter of our cordent, as he states that, up to the time of his writing, respondent, as no states that, up to all the company had come in—two at Ma rin and three at Ceralvo.

The mail, it is said, had been attacked, and Capt. Reed's

ieutenant killed. Canales was seen on the 16th instant, about seven miles from Camargo, and it was presumed tha his force was somewhere in the neighborhood, or in the vicinity

A GLANCE AT A MEXICAN PAPER .-- By the arrival of the ship Agnes we have received copies of the Boletin de las Noticias of Jalapa of the 13th and 15th instant. When the atter number was issued the train under Major Lally had not, so far as the editor knew, crossed the National Bridge, and he felt great hopes of overpowering the train. Senor Aburto on this train. They are represented to have killed or wound-ed over 300. We have not a doubt that this is ridiculous exaggeration. Senor D. Juan Soto, the Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, was in the vicinity of the train, giving confidence to the guerrillas. The editor repeats the story that the train has in charge a million of dollars in specie, most of it

oncealed in bags of gold in the loads of forage.

The Boletin announces the arrival of Paredes in Vera Cruz nd his escape thence. It does not extend to the Ex-President a very cordial reception. It thinks his return very in-discreet, and doubts if his object be to take part in the defence of the country, as is asserted. We can get no clue to

the whereabouts of Paredes by the article.

We have read all the editor of the Boletin has said of the ast intercepted courier. He was taken at Cordova, and ap-San Francisco at Vera Cruz. The editor invokes justice upon him, from which we presume he is to be shot. The contents of some of the letters cut off the editor thinks it would be imprudent in him to commit to paper, lest his sheet should fall into the hands of the Americans. The contents of the other letters make the editor blush for his countrymen, he says. The American officers, according to the Boletin's version of these letters, confess themselves astonished at the debasement of the Mexicans, especially of those of high position in society. selves to the conquest of the country. According to the Americans, the Indians upon the frontiers display a much greater share of love of country. We are sorry that we cannot discover from the general terms employed by the editor something more definite of the contents of the intercepted letters. The editor is too crafty to reveal much, but he concludes as fol-What chastisement shall an outraged nation, an indignant people, inflict upon these despicable members, who have slandered and vilified the nation, degrading it in the eyes

of its enemies '"
'The Boletin has an article running into two numbers of the

the last division of Gen. Scott's army was to leave Puebla on ! the last division of Gen. Scott's army was to leave Puebla on the 10th instant, 4,000 strong; he does not say it left that day. He then goes on to speculate about the chances of victory in the battle to be fought at the capital and in its vicinity. He reasons that a victory gained by the Americans would not advance their cause substantially, while, if it were won by the Mexicans, it would be decisive of the whole question. Mexicans, it would be in a situation to listen to terms of peace. The fruits of victory would be so immense that he sees not how the Mexicans can fall short of the vigorous and desperate and heroic efforts necessary to win it. He points the slightest reverse. Hitherto the Americans have owed their successes, he tells us, to their superiority in numbers, or to accidental circumstances which do not now exist. If they now suffer any defeat it will be ruin for them, as there is no retreat. The editor then goes on to tell his countrymen how they should follow up their victory. They should not be too exacting towards the Americans; they should not drive a hard bargain with them about the terms of a peace. In the editor's opinion, they should at once give up Texas to the Uni ted States without indemnity, but upon condition that the United States should immediately withdraw all her troops from Mexican territory occupied by them. Here is concession

THE ALLEGHANY.—This ship, which left New Orleans on Thursday, ran round to Ship Island and anchored. She will there adjust her compasses—a process rendered necessary by the material of which she is constructed. The ship has the yellow fever on board. Five cases had occurred, two of which had resulted fatally. The third lieutenant is one of the invalids, but was pronounced convalescent. It is due to the builder of the Alleghany to mention that this detention at Ship Island was contemplated before the vessel left this port.

It was in no way an accident.

fell to France; that is to say, a decrease from 37 p 28 per cent, in the general competition of nations.

This contradictory state of things is attributed by

NAVAL.—Through our private correspondence we learn that the U. S. storeship Supply was to sail from Pensacola on Sunday, 29th instant, for New York, taking on thirty-five convalescent patients. Lieut. Robert E Hooe, who is quite unwell, would go on the Supply. There would still be left in the hospital at Pensacola about one hundred and ninety

Licut. Palmer, who lately commanded the schr. Flirt, has been detached on account of ill health, and the command of the Flirt given to Lieut. E. Farrand, who is in daily expecta-

tion of sailing for Vera Cruz.

Pensacola still continues quite healthy.

UNFORTUNATE IMMIGRANTS .- The ship Isaac Allerton Captain Logan, arrived vesterday from Cork, with one hundred and sixty immigrant passengers on board. Their case is pitiable. They have the ship fever on board, about twenty ng down with it, and three having died coming up the river. The vessel is in quarantine. To allow the passengers to come on shore now would, we believe, cost the lives half of them. To leave them as they are, would be almost as cruel. It would be an act of humanity on the part of the orities, and, we believe, of economy also, to place them on board of a steamboat and send them up the river without delay. We have heard that some relief committee has taken the subject in hand. May they be encouraged to persevere

FROM EUROPE.

MORE OF THE CALEDONIA'S NEWS.

By Saturday's mail we received our foreign apers brought by the Caledonia.

The pecuniary distress, of which we had counts by the Guadalquiver, continued up to the time of the sailing of the Caledonia, with but slight if any improvement. The Liverpool Times says that a considerable amount of bills have been returned to the United States, the drawees having refused acceptance on various grounds. In relation to the same subject the London cor-

respondent of the Boston Atlas, under date of Au-

share engagement, in which he lost eight hundred men. This vate letters by this mail with fear and trembling, for an imthe Mexicans regarded as a victory on their part, as their loss mense number of corn bills, drawn upon the best and wealthwas insignificant. Notwithstanding these details, our corresiest houses of London, Liverpool, and Ireland, have been pondent writes that there is no truth in them whatever. He protested and will go back by the Caledonia. Within one also considers the announcement of the Sun of Anahuac, that week several old firms, largely engaged in the corn trade, Gen. Scott arrived at Ayotla on the 11th, as a statement hat have stopped payment. Their total liabilities are stated to zarded upon mere rumor. He has confidence in the veracity exceed £2,000,000, and a large portion of this amount is of the man who arrived on the 21st, and declares the van- known to be due to American houses. The worst is not yet guard of Scott's army to have been in Ayotla on the 13th, come. Failures in England, Ireland, and on the continent having met no resistance so far. Both the Vera Cruz papers are daily announced, while hundreds of small firms go over and our correspondent believed that Gen. Scott was in posses- the dam and their names are not mentioned. The monetary sion of Mexico by the 20th instant, but they had no informa- crisis and troubles of April last were trifles compared with the present alarming state of affairs."

The Mark-Lane Express says that the improvement which has taken place in England with regard to the prospect of the future supply of food is greater than the most sanguine could have reckoned upon. All alarm on the important subject whether Great Britain will produce a sufficient quantity of food to avoid scarcity has been entirely removed

M. Klein, who was sent to Bogota to treat with the Government of New Grenada for the establishcompletely succeeded in his mission, having obtained most advantageous conditions for the company he represented, and that the work will shortly be

A great fire occurred at Archangel (Russia) on the 28th July, which destroyed upwards of four hundred houses The Government of Wurtemburg has revoked

the decree of last year, enacting that German Caholics should not be allowed to take part in the election of municipal officers, or fulfil such functions. The solemn installation of the Archduke STE-

PHEN as Palatine of Hungary was appointed to take place at the beginning of this month, and finish about the end of October. It will consist in a progress" through all the districts of Hungary, nd a grand concluding ceremony at Bude.

Advices for New Zealand to the 20th of March state that the land question between the natives and and protest from the Cardinal Legate. Austrian soldiers patrol the governor had been adjusted, at an interview held between his excellency and several of the chiefs The natives are to be compensated by the payment to them of £5,000 in money. The settle- is, accordingly, in the greatest state of excitement, no one ent of this long-pending dispute had of course diffused great satisfaction throughout the colony. FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR OF AUGUST 14

Released from the cares of state and toils of "the seas off to Scotland ; voyaging round the Western coast, hitherto unvisited by the Royal squadron. One parting Privy Council was held at Osborne House, to prorogue the troublesome Parliament; but the last days were spent at Osborne in plea-

sure rather than business—parties to the poor town-tied Min-isters, farewell courtesies to the Russian Prince Constantine, birthday sports for little Prince Alfred, and the like. At length all hindrances were got rid of, the Queen embarked, and the squadron sailed. The foggy weather has rendered its progress slow. England is in a ferment at its southern and western edge with good folks eager to catch a sight of the passing sovereign. Pauper Ireland will loom in the distance—passed with a sigh. But all Scotland is gathering to the banks of the Frith of Clyde, impatient for the fleet which bears its Queen.

FRANCE.

Our dates from Paris are to the 17th ultimo The King and Queen were not to remain at Eu beyond the 29th instant. The Duke p'Aumale is to be the successor of

Marshal Buggaud as Governor General of Algeria. t the same time with the royal ordinance making this appointment, another ordinance re-organizing the administration of Algeria, according to the recommendations of the two committees of the Chamber of Deputies of which M. de Tocqueville and M. Charles Dupin were the reporters. The three central directories are to be suppressed, and a general direction is to be established, from which all the orders connected with civil affairs will emanate, and the head of which will be the principal personage in the colony after the Governor-General. In each province directors of civil affairs are to be placto prescribe new forms to be gone through in respect to the to the Government. concession of lands and mines, for the purpose, if possible, of preventing future frauds, by Ministers pocketing money by such operations. With regard to the home Government, the

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE OF AUGUST 18.

desperate and heroic efforts necessary to win it. He points out the disastrous position of Gen. Scott, should he meet with parative progress of French commerce is also due to the same 1,289,000 tons in 1825; and increased to 3,032,000 tons

"Thus (says the Constitutionnel) under the influence of this system, which is represented as the death-blow to inter-change, our commerce has nearly doubled, and our tonnage has increased threefold within twenty years."

It admits, however, that the development of the French marine is far from being in proportion to the increase of the national commerce. In 1825, in the aggregate amount of tonnage of 1,289,000 tons, the French marine only figured at 474,000 : in 1845 the aggregate amount of tonnage of the ompeting vessels was 3,032,000 tons, of which only 858,000 fell to France; that is to say, a decrease from 37 per cent. to

This contradictory state of things is attributed by the Constitutionnel to the reciprocal treaties entered into by France with the United States, with England, and with Holland. In 1820 the French traffic with the United States was 50 per cent.; in 1822 it fell to 4 per cent.; and at the present day s only at 6 per cent. In 1825 the national interchange with England was 55 per cent.; in 1826 a reciprocal treaty was formed, and it fell to 42 per cent., and at the present moment it is but 18 per cent. In Holland it has gradually fallen from 71 to 33 per cent.

" What conclusion can we then come to (says the Consti utionnel) but that the decay of our marine is owing to a relaxation of the protective system which shielded it; that the greater be the extension given to the application of the prinriples of free trade, which presided over the navigation trea-ties, the greater will be the falling off of our marine; and, finally, should the principle be generally admitted, not only would all competition be taken from us, but we should be gradually deprived of our colonial trade, our coasting trade, and

The Anti-Free-Trade Society, or, as it is called, "the As ociation for the defence of National Industry," has solicited the support of the different French ports to see if a revision of the treaties of 1822 and 1826 cannot be effected, (the former with the United States, the latter with England.)

The cause of free trade in France has found a champion i the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux, which has published a pamphlet, where it decides the question at once according to its own views on the subject. It bases its conclusions on the following argumentation : No military marine can exist with- at the commencement of the season by their successful dealout a commercial marine; no merchant marine can exist without transports; no transports without interchange. Interchange is interdicted by the prohibitive system, which is in consequence the natural enemy of the marine, and a permanent obstacle to its development. Thus one or the other must perish; they cannot grow up together.

The port of Marseilles shares the opinions of Bordeaux. The other French ports that have entered the lists to battle for protection are Nantes, Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Morlaix, Saint Brieuc, Bayonne, and others. Havre looks on, like the sluggard knight, watching the issue.

SPAIN. Our accounts from Madrid are of the 11th of August. The Queen had not yet returned to Madrid, but she was expected on the following day. It was still believed that a reconciliation, or at least a quasi-reconciliation, between her and her susband was about to take place immediately after her arrival,

and that they would at all events occupy the same palace. In the Gazette of that day a royal ordonnance appears abolshing the octroi duties levied at the entrance to the principal towns of the kingdom upon articles of consumption. This measure does not in any way affect the enormous import duties levied upon foreign goods and manufactures introduced into Spain, but it is nevertheless a very important and salutary change.

The Spanish Government appears decided to send a considerable force into Catalonia, which continues to be traversed in all directions by Montemolinist bands, pursued closely by the Queen's troops. The appearance of Montemolinist bands at different places is recorded in letters from Valls, Cervera, Santiago, Sarria, and Rivadabia. The Spanish troops lately on service in Portugal have begun to enter the Spanish terri-SWITZERLAND.

The Paris Constitutionnel publishes the follow-

ng letter from Berne of the 12th : "The English Envoy, Mr. Peel, demanded an audience this day of the President of the Diet, and read to him a desoatch of Lord Palmerston, which we are assured is conceived in the most friendly terms, both as regards the subjects and the manner in which they are expressed. It declares, among other things, that England will oppose any intervention detined to paralyze the legal action of the Diet; such, at least, is what is affirmed this evening in the Government circles. The general opinion in Switzerland is that a pacific denoue ment is impossible, in presence of the arrogance of the minority before a majority which can have sixty thousand men on foot in forty-eight hours, and which has considerable financial

Accounts from Italy show that much agitation prevails in different quarters. The Austrians have acted with such violence at Ferrara as to have provoked a serious remonstrance the streets at night, threatening to fire upon any groups of persons met with in their way, even on the Civic Guard, should they not at once respond to their summons. The city stirring out after nightfall. The Civic Guard has been ordered by the Legate not to patrol, lest a collision might take place. Serious disturbances have broken out at Lucca. The Grand

Duke has issued proclamations directly contrary to those of the Queen Victoria, with her husband and part of her family, is liberal Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Civic Guard is disbanded, and the people have committed excesses.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 27 .- The pacification of Kurdista has at length been completed by the capture of Bedarhan Bey, who, after three days' siege in the fort of Avrak, surrendered to the Seraskier Osman Pasha. All that he stipulated for were the lives of himself and family, together with his personal property. He is now on his way to Constantinople. A few days after this capitulation his ally and relative, Khan Mahmoud, presented himself also a voluntary prisoner at head-By the successful operations of this campaign a mortal blow

has been dealt to the independence of Kurdistan. The mountains, which from time immemorial have been governed by hereditary chiefs of the Kurdish race, who acknowledged little more than the nominal sovereignty of the Sultan, have now fallen under the immediate authority of the Porte. It may, perhaps, excite surprise that the Turkish Government now that it is generally thought to have sunk into decrepitude and decay, should effect, with such comparative facility, what in former times baffled the power of the most vigorous Sul tans. The fact is, that for some years past the Government The Revue des Deux Mondes says that there will appear, has been in possession of certain material resources of civilizatests with the local and hereditary power of the provinces. has well disciplined troops, which are easily transported by steam to the most distant parts of the empire; and the conse quence of all this is, that centralization is making rapid pro gress; but whether for good or for evil time only can decide

Another letter says : " Whilst this portion of the empire has submitted to the authority of the Sultan, another provin has rebelled against the Porte. The district of Malacassa, i Upper Albania, has risen against the Government. That this revolt should have occurred in the midst of a number of Impeed, whose powers and duties will be similar to those of prefects in France. Each province will also have a council to aid the director. Municipalities are to be established, but the ned by the imperial troops, has fled to the inaccessible mounmunicipal councils are not to be elective. Their appointment tains between Argyrocastro and Delvino, but the dispositions is to be direct from the Government. Another ordinance is taken by the Commander in Chief assure a complete triumph

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. A letter from Vienna of the 3d states that the new laws re

lative to the press which the Germanic Diet is about to adop colony of Algeria is to continue, as before, in the department of the Minister of War.

will borrow their principal dispositions from those of Denmark. In that country there is no censorship, but the Government has the right to seize the whole edition of any number of a

i journal. The editor may consent to the seizure, or demand to be brought before the tribunals, which will either declare the seizure good or void, and if good will inflict the penalty awarded in the law for the publication of the offensive article. Among the penalties which the law inflicts on responsible editors of newspapers is the interdiction for a certain number of years, or even for life, of the privilege of publishing any thing

without previously submitting it to the censorship. A letter from Berne, dated the 11th instant, says : "The which she now casts away as superfluous, and that the comparative progress of French commerce is also due to the same noxious system. It passes in review the last twenty years of the general commerce of France with foreign lands. In 1825 the general amount was 1,200 millions, and this had increased to 2,387,000,000 in 1845; the amount of tonnage (backwards and forwards) between France and foreign parts was 1,289,000 tons in 1825; and increased to 3,032,000 tons mean to attack, and we give our Catholic brethren our word as Swiss and honorable men, that our endeavors are directed solely against the common enemy of all sects and religions, the

We learn from Hanover that the Government of that State has converted the provisional commercial conventions, which it concluded some months ago with the United States of America, into a treaty of commerce and navigation for twelve

The King of Bavaria has recently issued an ordonnance, declaring that the authorization to carry on emigration agen-cies shall for the future only be accorded to persons whose character and opinions shall give assurance that they will employ all their efforts to preserve the German nationality of the migrants.

A Vienna letter of the 3d, in the Augsburg Gazette, states that the commercial negotiations which have been pending for some time between Austria and Russia are proceeding satisfactorily. A treaty has already been signed, settling various points connected with the transit trade from Brody to Odessa, and it is expected that there will be many modifications in t THE LATE EXPLOSION AT FEVERSHAM MILLS.—The total

number of deaths resulting from the accident has been twen-ty-one. Only eleven bodies have been discovered, the remaining ten having been blown to atoms. Portions of the human frame are still found in the corn-fields in the neighborhood at an enormous distance from the scene of the cate The attempts made on the 15th and 16th August to get off

the Great Britain were unsuccessful, and she will have to lie in Dundrum Bay another month, when another trial will be made : should that fail, she will have to remain where she The Paris Moniteur promulgates a law authorizing the

French Minister of Finance to negotiate a loan of 350,000, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine has

received his commission as first captain of the imperial Rus-sian ship Pallas, of 52 guns. The ship St. Vincent, which arrived in the Albert dock, iverpool, a few days since, discharged a cargo of flour of ,900 barrels, every one of which was weighed in twentyfour hours by one gang of men and one winch.

It is stated, on good authority, that one of the London ouses which failed last week made eighty thousand pounds ings in Indian corn ! All this has been lost, and their capital eside, by an unfortunate calculation of the fluctuations of the narket and the state of the weather.

SERGENT, the Terrorist, Secretary to ROBESPIERRE, and a nember of the French National Convention, died on the 25t altimo, at Nice, in his 96th year.

The Queen of Spain seems to be an accomp woman, as she lately shot two deer during a grand hunt which took place at Rio Frio. She is also a bold rider, leaping hedge and ditch without ceremony, to the great dismay of CIS, WHO HAVE TO FOLLOW.

A commission from the United States Government arrived by the Britannia steamer, to examine into the condition of the warehouses in Great Britain, and to collect information both as to the law and practice under the system, with the iew of introducing an improved plan in the ports of America.

Mr. John Harrison, Masons' Arms, Wesbro' Dale, has a ranium in his house window which is five feet eight inches igh, six feet ten inches wide, and 242 flowers, or, on an

Many Dutch artisans have been engaged to proceed to Rusia, for the purpose of establishing an iron ship on the banks of the river Volga. Letters from Naples state that the bands of robbers in Calabria have increased to a most alarming extent. The Govern-ment has sent eight thousand men into the country to put

nem down, and five thousand into the Abruzzi. By a return issued on Friday, it appears that in the year ending on the 5th of January no less a sum than £34,544 12s. 11d. was paid as duty on "patent medicines," and an

additional sum of £4,487 on licenses to sell the same. WILEY & PUTNAM'S RECENT PUBLICATIONS

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The composition of this great work occupied a quarter of a century, and neither labor nor expense was spared during its progress. The cost of authorship was £26,000; that of designing and engraving the plates was £7,000; that of stereotyping £11,000. These expenses are independent of payments for paper, printing, binding, and publishing. The work contains a twenty-three thousand quarto pages of letter-press, and above six hundred quarto pages of beautiful figures engraved by Lowry. The publication was completed in 1845.

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'These particulars are given to enable the public to judge of the great excellence and extreme cheapless of the work now offered tor sale, complete.

WILEY & PUTNAM, sept 7—3t This work was first projected and methodised by the late S.

sept 7-3t

TO CONTRACTORS.

Engineer's Office, James River and Kanawha Co., Big Island, Bedford County, (Va.) Aug. 7, 1847.

Big Island, Bedford County, (Va.) Aug. 7, 1847.

PROPOSALS will be received at Lynehburg, (Va.) until the 29th September next, for all the work on their Canal then uncontracted for, from Lynehburg upwards on James River to Big Island, a distance of about nineteen miles. The work comprises about eight locks, (the foundations of two of which have keen laid, a few small culverts, the abutments of seven road and farm bridges, and eight unfinished sections (from half a mile to a mile long) of excavation, embankment, towing-path, &c.; also, two dams across James river, west of Big Island—one at the Cushaw Falls, about 777 feet long and 7 teet high; and the other just below the month of North river, about 475 feet long and 13 feet high.

Specifications, plans, &c. of the said work will be exhibited at the Engineer's Office, at Big Island, on and after the 15th of September next, and all needful information will be given at any time by the Assistant Engineers on the line of the works aforesaid.

WALTER GWYNN, aug 14—3tawtSep25

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